

Fessler



✓ **BIENNIAL  
REPORT  
1967 - 68**

OREGON STATE GAME COMMISSION





# GAME COMMISSION

## OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

P. O. BOX 3503 • 1634 S.W. ALDER ST. • PORTLAND, OREGON • 97208 • Ph. 222-9611

TOM McCALL  
GOVERNOR

### COMMISSIONERS

J. PAT METKE, Chairman  
JOSEPH W. SMITH, Vice Chairman  
JOHN P. AMACHER, Member  
GEORGE L. HIBBARD, Member  
JAMES W. WHITTAKER, Member  
  
P. W. SCHNEIDER  
State Game Director

December 1968

To His Excellency the Governor,  
and the Honorable Members of the  
Fifty-Fifth Legislative Assembly:

Gentlemen:

Herewith is submitted a report of the Oregon State Game  
Commission's transactions and operations for the biennial  
period beginning July 1, 1966 and ending June 30, 1968,  
inclusive.

Respectfully submitted,

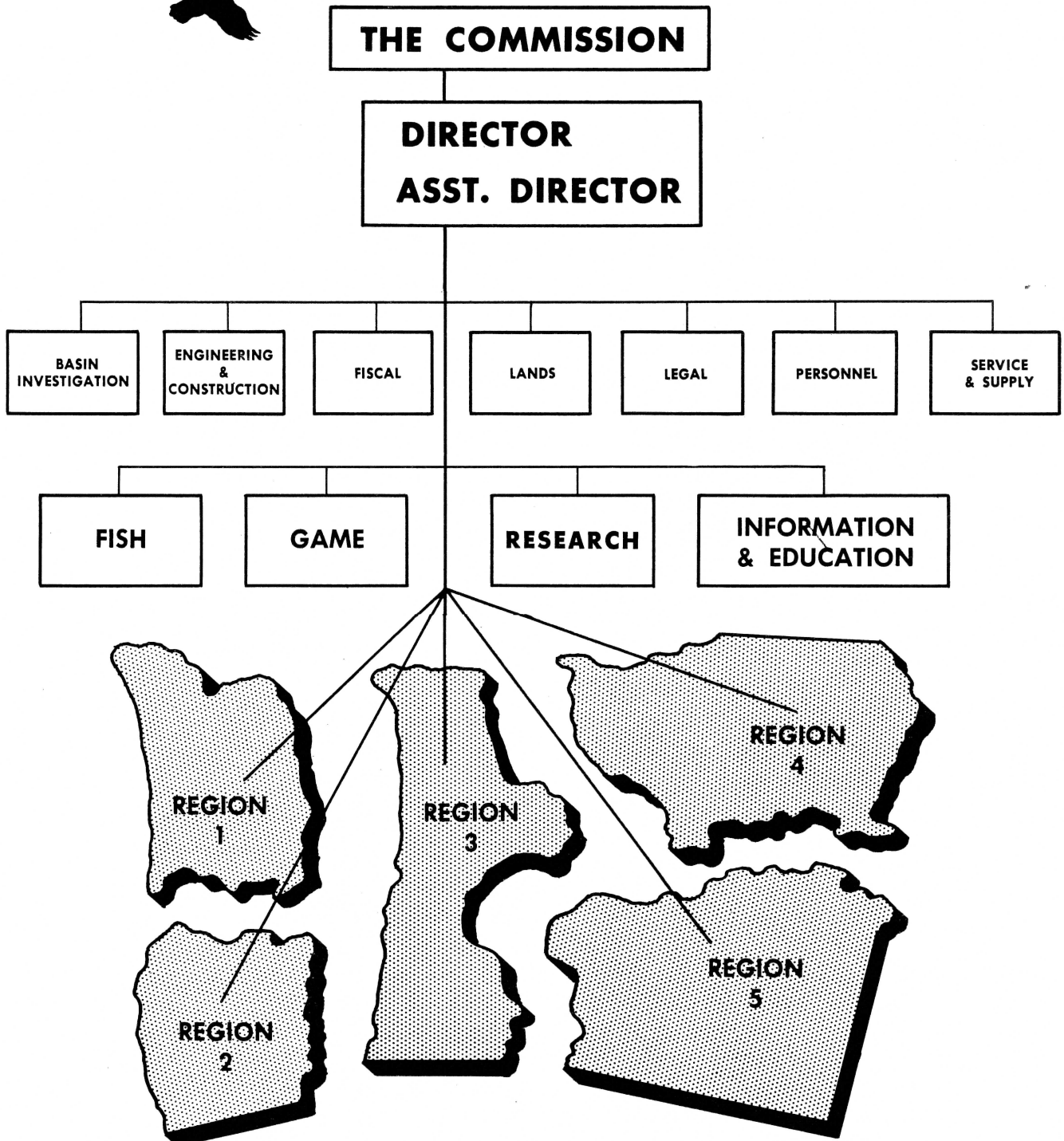
OREGON STATE GAME COMMISSION

Wayne E. Phillips, Chairman  
(deceased June 4, 1968)  
Joseph W. Smith, Vice-Chairman  
John P. Amacher  
J. Pat Metke  
George L. Hibbard  
(appointed July 1967)  
Tallant Greenough  
(resigned July 1967)





# ORGANIZATION





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## Introduction

The Game Commission, as constituted today, was created by an Act of the Legislature in 1921. Prior to that time the fish and wildlife resource had been administered by various commissions, boards, and appointive officers. Responsibilities in earlier years dealt mainly with artificial propagation, enforcement, and predator control. Most of the regulatory authority remained with the Legislature even after 1921, and it was not until 1943 that the Commission was provided with the broad regulatory powers it now has.

Statutory responsibilities and other laws relating to the game fish and wildlife resource are included in chapters 496, 497, 498, and 501 of Oregon Revised Statutes. These are compiled in what is known as the Oregon Game Code. Regulations adopted by the Commission are published in annual synopses and are distributed through Commission offices and license agents.



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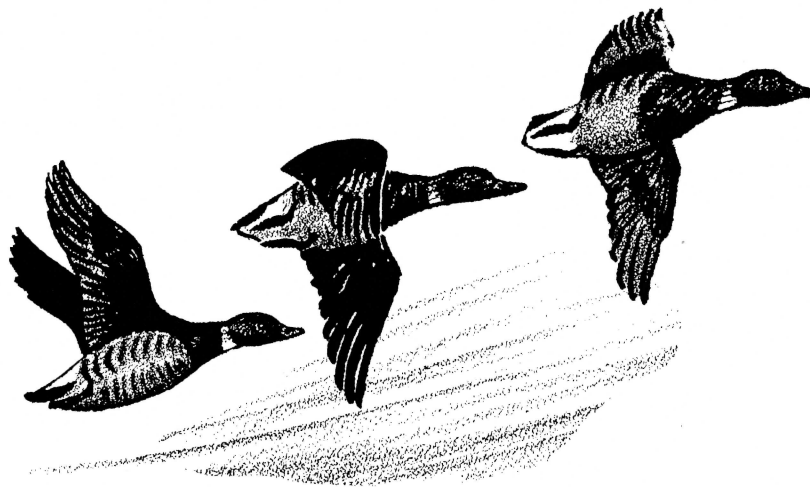
The Commission is charged with formulating the general policies and programs designed to protect, preserve, propagate, and promote the game fish and wildlife resource. The statutes outline other more specific responsibilities within the framework of the broad powers outlined above.

General policies, objectives, program priorities, budget control, and regulations are the responsibility of the five-man commission. The Game Director, appointed by the Commission, is responsible for all of the operations of the Department and the employment of personnel. Organization of the Department is shown in the accompanying chart. Headquarters is in Portland; regional offices are located at Corvallis, Roseburg, Bend, La Grande, and Hines. All field operations are conducted through the five regional offices. Currently there are 320 regular employees.

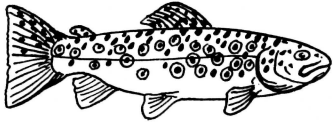
Revenue is derived from the issuance of licenses and tags, certain federal aid funds, and miscellaneous receipts. License sales make up from 75 to 80 percent of income; federal funds represent from 15 to 20 percent; miscellaneous revenue, the other 5 percent. The authorized budget for the 1967-69 biennium is \$12,009,729.

An increase in certain angling license fees became effective on January 1, 1968, and an increase in some of the hunting license and tag fees will be effective in January 1969. These increases were authorized by the Legislature in 1967.

Somewhat more than \$2,200,000 was transferred from the Game Fund to the Oregon State Police in the biennium for game enforcement operations. Approximately \$284,000, or 50 percent, of revenue from the issuance of salmon-steelhead sport fishing licenses was transferred to the Fish Commission. The Predatory Animal and Rodent Control Fund received \$80,000. Taxes and other assessments on Commission-owned property totaled more than \$129,000. A detailed financial statement showing income and expenditures is displayed on pages 28 through 33.







# GOALS & OBJECTIVES

In the several years prior to action of the 1967 Legislature in granting an increase in fishing and hunting license fees the Commission was forced to curtail some existing programs and to delay implementation of others because of inadequate funds. Among immediate or short-range goals and objectives are restoration of existing programs to levels at which they were previously conducted, expansion of other current programs, and initiation of new programs as additional funds become available. In the past several months the machinery has been set in motion to accomplish many of these goals. Outlined below are the principal short-range objectives that the Commission is currently seeking.

Restoration of yearling trout production to the previous level.

Completion of several big game winter range improvement projects on critical deer winter ranges in eastern Oregon.

Construction of a public warm-water game fishing complex near Interstate 5 north of Salem.

Wider distribution of summer steelhead in coastal streams.

Wider distribution of Roosevelt elk in western Oregon through transplanting.

Development of a comprehensive management plan for the various game management districts in the state.

More intensive inventory of the back country lakes to provide more reliable information for management.

Further refinement of fish and game census methods.

Completion of the fish-life, stream flow requirements study covering all of the major stream basins in the state.

Completion of the statewide master plan for fishing access and related recreational activities.

Strengthening of the hunter safety training law.

Distribution of mountain sheep and mountain goats to other suitable sites in the state.

Determination of the proper strain of kokanee to use for stocking.

Construction of several additional public fishing impoundments.



Improvement and expansion of inservice training.

Development of guidelines for public use of Commission lands and facilities.

LONG-RANGE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES ARE SUMMARIZED BELOW.

To provide and maintain the maximum population of game animals and furbearing animals and birds compatible with available wildlife habitat and food and to permit an orderly harvest of surpluses in a manner that will provide the greatest benefit to the greatest number of Oregon's citizens.

To supply angling to the public on a sustained yield basis both in terms of appropriate quantities and qualities.

a. Propagation

To achieve fish cultural facilities and utilize these to maximum capacity so that the public demand for game fish will be met. To augment natural propagation of game and to produce compatible new species so as to satisfy public needs.

b. Habitat Improvement

To create new habitats and improve fish habitats in the state so that maximum production of desired game fish is fostered. With concern for compatibility with other land uses, to maintain and improve game furbearing animal habitats for the purpose of sustained and greater productivity in the quantities and qualities affected.

c. Management and Regulation

To factually determine the needs for regulations, and to establish and administer appropriate regulations so as to insure sustained yields and equitable distribution among the using public. To obtain factual information to provide a sound basis for propagation and habitat improvement programs.

To determine factually the needs for regulations, and to establish and administer appropriate regulations so as to insure sustained yields and equitable distributions among the using public. To acquire, develop, and manage lands for the best public needs in terms of game and wildlife. To provide services to private landowners and in return to secure use of these lands for greater availability for public hunting. To redistribute game and bird species throughout the state to better utilization of available habitats and to restore and sustain endangered species.

d. Communications

To develop conservation awareness, appreciation of wildlife, and safe habits and practices in hunting among the public.

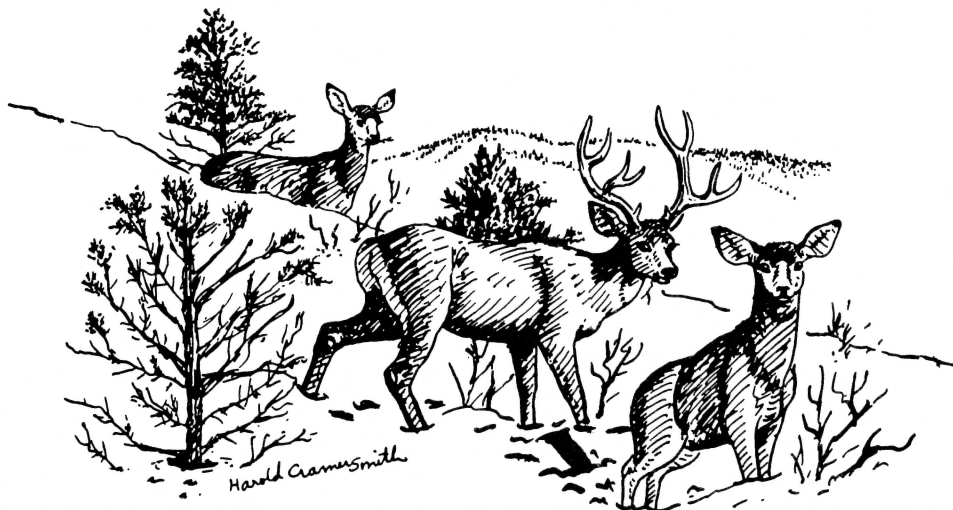
To promote public awareness of conservation needs and principles so that public behavior will be compatible with the needs of wild species and that there will be public support for conservation programs for wild species.

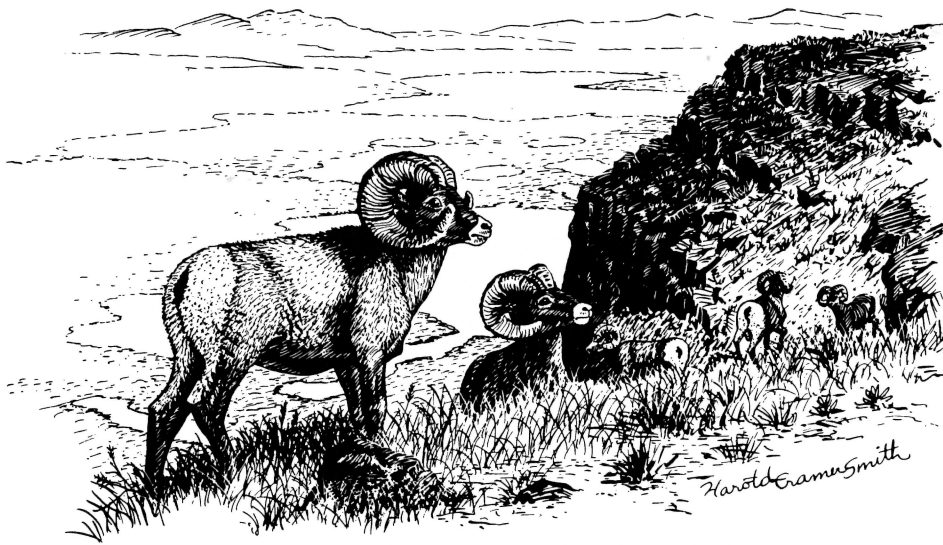
To meet the demands of the public for sufficient knowledge of when and where they will be able to hunt and fish and otherwise enjoy wildlife.

e. Research and Development

To provide, through inquiry and experimentation, factual biological knowledge appropriate for more efficient management of Oregon's fish and game resources.

To determine potential game fish and wildlife environment damage which may result from developments or projects and to prevent damage or to recommend methods to minimize damage. To provide factual information to the State Water Board for the development of state water policies which will assure favorable provision for needs of state fish and wildlife resource management.





## WILDLIFE RESOURCES

**O**regon supports a diversity of wildlife with one or more game forms present on nearly every portion of the state's 96,000 square miles of habitat. Big game species include three forms of deer, two forms of elk, pronghorn antelope, black bear, cougar, bighorn sheep, and mountain goat. Thirteen species of resident upland game birds are present. Migratory mourning doves, band-tailed pigeons, and a variety of ducks and geese are found seasonally throughout much of the state.

A growing diversity of interests, more competitive demands for use of land and water, and increasing population pressures continue to complicate the task of maintaining the wildlife resource and productive recreational opportunities. Since most game management is practiced on land administered by others, cooperative programs are essential. Much progress has been made, particularly on public lands where appropriate administrative agencies have undertaken extensive wildlife habitat improvement projects.

In the biennium, hunting continued to be of interest to a great many people, as indicated by the fact that 343,360 individuals purchased licenses in 1966 and 348,293 in 1967. This latter figure compares with the issuance of 332,906 hunting licenses in 1965. Authorized hunting seasons provided about six million man-days of recreation in the biennium. This does not include the many thousands of recreation days provided by nongame birds and mammals.



Numbers of game birds and mammals taken in 1966 and 1967\*are shown below.

<u>Animal</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Deer	148,000	142,000
Elk	11,400	10,530
Bear	3,900	3,800
Antelope	445	427
Mountain goat	5	5
Bighorn sheep	3	no season
Pheasants	243,436	263,000
Quail	158,585	250,200
Chukar partridge	115,151	82,000
Hungarian partridge	15,907	10,365
Grouse	20,594	37,000
Turkeys	31	150
Doves	196,797	172,429
Pigeons	121,069	82,212
Ducks	435,995	536,305
Geese	54,615	51,562

Wildlife management in the biennium was highlighted by the following developments.

The Legislature provided for an increase in hunting license and big game tag fees but delayed implementation until January 1, 1969. Legislation was also enacted to declare the wolverine a furbearer and to place the cougar in the same game animal status as the black bear. Subsequently the Commission placed a complete closure on cougar hunting.

Following a directive of the Legislature, studies were initiated to determine what means could be taken to reduce the incidence of vehicle, deer collisions. This study is continuing.

In the late summer and early fall of 1966, and again in 1967, abnormally dry conditions throughout the state forced cancellation or postponement of special big game seasons and in 1967, a one-week delay in the opening of the general deer season. These actions caused a great deal of public reaction and inconvenience but, for the most part, were accepted graciously by the hunting public.

A pilot project involving administration of a 110,000-acre regulated hunting area near Heppner was initiated. The project involved 40 private landowners in an area where hunting access has been a problem for years. The Commission provided personnel for patrol and signs indicating safety

zones, no hunting areas, and hunting areas. The project was considered to be a success, and an expansion of this kind of activity in the next biennium is planned.

Mild weather in the winter of 1966-67 and again in 1967-68 made it possible for game populations to carry over without appreciable loss, but drought conditions, particularly in the summer of 1967, had a negative impact on production and survival.

A new game bird, the ptarmigan, was introduced in the fall of 1967. The birds, obtained from the states of Washington and Colorado, were released in the Wallowas.

To provide for a wider distribution of Roosevelt elk in western Oregon the Commission initiated a trapping and transplanting program designed to place elk in a number of preselected sites.

A supplemental deer feeding study was started in the Keating Unit during the 1966-67 winter period. Mild weather that winter and again the succeeding winter nullified efforts to experiment with high protein feed supplements.

Two surveys of hunter preferences and habits were conducted in the biennium. A statistical sampling of deer hunters revealed preferences as to time of hunting, distribution by region, vacation time use, number of days hunted, and accommodations used. A similar survey of elk hunters was conducted.

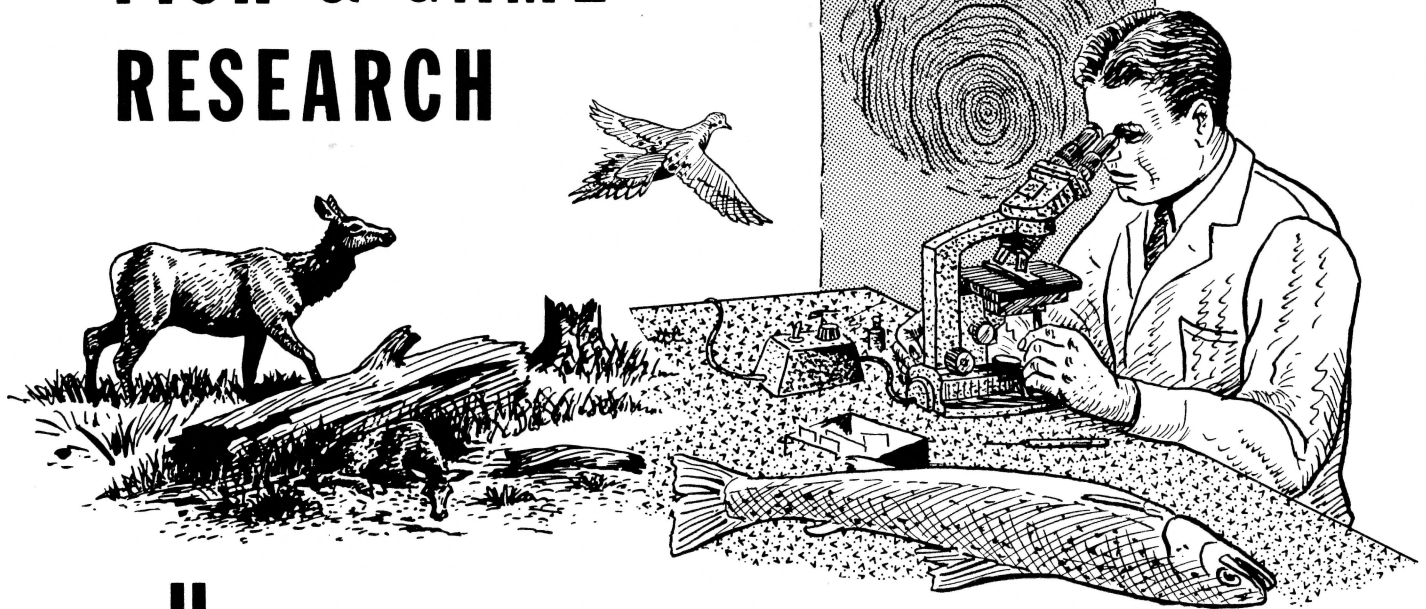
Several big game winter range improvement projects involving juniper removal, fencing, water developments, and reseeding were completed in the biennium. Most of these were carried out in cooperation with federal land management agencies.

A comprehensive survey of access to federal land revealed 382 cases in which private land closures deny access to 572,000 acres of federal land. Access to an additional 57,000 acres is available only by payment of a fee to the adjacent private landowner. This material was compiled for the Public Land Law Review Commission along with a great deal of other material involving hunting and fishing on public lands.

The effect of vehicular traffic on wintering herds of big game is of increasing concern. The growing use of snowmobiles is one factor in this problem.



# FISH & GAME RESEARCH



**H**eadquarters of the Research Division is at Oregon State University in Corvallis. The Division is carrying on a number of research projects at various locations throughout the state. The overall research objective is to provide biological knowledge necessary to manage the resource more efficiently. Goals are the development and perfection of new management tools, field techniques, and sampling methods.

The facilities of the University plus close liaison with the Department of Fisheries and Wildlife and other related departments provide distinct advantages in conducting the total research effort.

Following is a brief summary of each of the research projects conducted in the biennium. Several are being conducted in cooperation with other agencies, the University, or private industry.

## Logging-Aquatic Resources

This has been a continuing study since 1959 to determine the effect of various logging practices on stream environment. Initially the work was centered in the Alsea watershed, but it has now been broadened to include several other coastal streams. Results to date through pre-logging and logging periods in a stream where the watershed is entirely clearcut show: (1) A decrease in surface and intragravel oxygen levels, (2) a decrease in gravel permeability, (3) a decrease in cutthroat trout populations, (4) an increase in the maximum daily water temperature and in temperature ranges. Laboratory experiments have shown a definite inverse relationship between the amount of fine materials in spawning gravel and the ability of salmonids to survive and emerge. It is now clear that undisturbed strips of vegetation along stream banks are a major key to fish survival.



### Cutthroat Ecology

This study was started in 1964 to determine the contribution of hatchery and wild cutthroat trout to the sport fishery in selected coastal streams, to study their movement, migration, timing and straying, and to estimate the population, size and survival of downstream and upstream migrant trout. The work is being conducted on the Alsea, Siuslaw, and Nestucca Rivers. It has been demonstrated thus far that cutthroat released in May contribute more to the sport fishery than those released in March, each of the three rivers is different in angler use, as much as 70 percent of the released fish have been taken, straying is extensive, and saltwater survival is higher than for salmon and steelhead.

### Kokanee Ecology

Since initiation, much of the work has been conducted at Odell Lake to determine the catch of hatchery-reared kokanee as compared to wild kokanee, the total catch and its age and length composition. Another aspect of the study involves a determination of which of three races of kokanee are best suited for continued use or introduction. Insufficient time has elapsed to permit the application of preliminary findings to kokanee management.

### Brackish Water Impoundments

Activated in 1962, the project is designed to test the rearing of salmon and steelhead in a brackish water impoundment. Lint Slough at Waldport is used for the experiment. Despite unforeseen problems, including abnormal flooding conditions, results to date demonstrate that in the nutrient-rich brackish waters exceptionally rapid growth can be obtained. Knowledge of species adaptations to brackish water rearing, stocking intensities, and survival rates are important in the future planning of rearing areas.

### Winter Steelhead

This study was started in 1959 to assess the role of hatchery-produced winter steelhead as a means of supplementing natural reproduction. Three key streams were used -- the Alsea, Wilson, and Sandy. As the study has progressed, a great deal of valuable life history information has been obtained. As a result of this study, management recommendations have been made and applied concerning release timing and size of hatchery-produced steelhead so that the maximum return will be obtained. A phase of the study that is being continued is to determine the role that water temperature and light play in the transformation from the parr to the smolt stage in winter steelhead.

### Summer Steelhead Ecology

This project was started as the biennial period was ending. The purpose is to determine the characteristics of summer steelhead such as variations in time of migration, seasonal distribution, and life patterns in coastal rivers and how to best use hatchery-produced summer steelhead. Basic genetic information on various steelhead stocks is also being sought. The research is being conducted on the Rogue and Siletz Rivers.

### Brown Trout Ecology

The purpose of this study is to determine what factors may be limiting the natural production of brown trout in the Deschutes River Basin. It is a relatively new project that will continue for from five to six years.

### Fall Chinook Spawning Area Development

This project was getting underway as the biennium ended. It will involve laboratory and field testing of low-head weirs to determine the best size, shape, and location for holding moving gravel bed load in streams. Essentially, the project is designed to determine ways of improving spawning areas for fall chinook salmon.

### Black-tailed Deer Ecology

This project was initiated in 1958 in cooperation with the State Board of Forestry, and its termination is planned for the summer of 1969. The purpose has been to determine and evaluate biological and behavioral characteristics of black-tailed deer as related to environmental factors and the survival and growth of Douglas fir within a study area in the Tillamook Burn. An understanding of when, where, and why deer consume Douglas fir has been obtained which should enable prediction of the location of potential damage sites under similar environmental conditions. Some success in the development of preventive methods has been realized. Much information on deer biology and behavior has been acquired.

### Mule Deer Ecology

The study was commenced in 1958 and will terminate in 1973. The purpose has been to determine seasonal movement and distribution of deer using the Silver Lake winter range in Lake County, evaluate the problems of unit management of mule deer in the area, and evaluate the importance and seasonal use by deer of the several plant communities on the Silver Lake winter range. The seasonal movement and distribution of deer using the Silver Lake winter range have been determined. The effect of hunting mortality on deer density on the summer and winter ranges of the unit has been determined. The nutritional characteristics of sagebrush as

winter forage have been appraised. Measurement of deer use of various plant communities is being undertaken. Knowledge gained from studies of soil, plant, and animal relationships is being applied in experimental range improvement work.

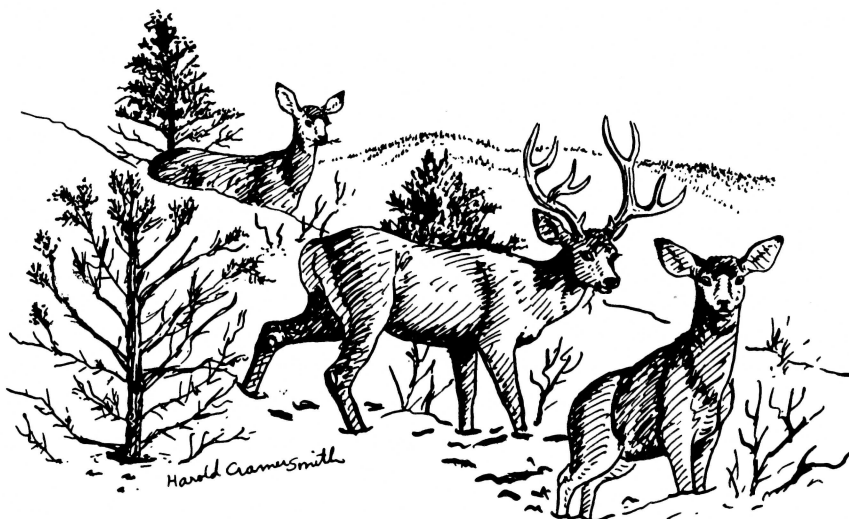
#### Roosevelt Elk Ecology

This project was started in 1963 and is slated to terminate in 1973. Project location is on Weyerhaeuser's Millicoma Tree Farm in Coos County. The purpose is to determine the biological and behavioral characteristics of Roosevelt elk in relation to the survival and growth of Douglas fir and to investigate the reproductive physiology of female elk. Considerable knowledge of the ecology and biology of Roosevelt elk has been acquired to date as well as an understanding of the factors associated with elk use of Douglas fir.

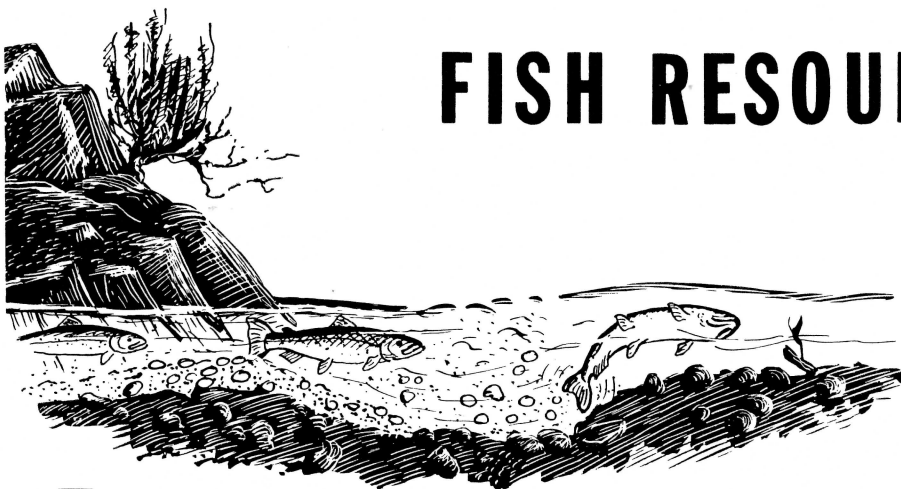
Calf crops of Roosevelt elk inhabiting western Oregon ranges have been considerably less than those of Rocky Mountain herds of eastern Oregon. Whether the difference is due mainly to a difference in fertility or calf survival is unknown. The fertility factor is currently being studied.

#### Mule Deer Supplemental Feeding Ration

This study was started in the spring of 1966 and is scheduled to terminate in 1971. The primary purpose is to develop from an analysis of starving deer, and deer feeding trials under stress conditions, a ration suitable for supplemental feeding purposes on deer winter ranges of eastern Oregon. Since the project started, mild winter weather conditions in northeastern Oregon have nullified field feeding trials. Several wintering animals have been collected for stomach content and other analyses, and a food pellet has been formulated for use in the winter feeding trials.







# FISH RESOURCES

**T**he most important development in the biennial period was approval by the Legislature of an increase in a number of fishing license fees, effective in January 1968. This action will assure realization of management objectives deemed vital to the needs of the resource and the angling public. In the last six months of the reporting period, programs that had been curtailed because of financial limitations were restored to previous levels, and action was started to implement other programs designed to enhance the fishery resource and to improve sport fishing opportunities.

Steps have already been taken to restore the production of yearling trout to the level that existed prior to the cutback in 1964. Planning for fishery habitat improvement work, public access developments, and fishing impoundment construction received the go-ahead so that as the additional funds become available, these much-needed management activities can be carried out on an increased scale.

License sales continued to climb in 1967, with vacation and annual licenses issued to 462,261 individuals compared to 450,332 in 1966. Daily license sales rose from 216,067 in 1966 to 230,843 in 1967, and salmon license sales increased from 262,331 in 1966 to 298,660 in 1967. These figures demonstrate the constantly rising pressure on the sport fish resource and point up the need for more intensive management to meet angler demands. It was expected that there might be a slight dropoff in angling license sales resulting from the fee increases. This did not materialize, and sales in the first six months of 1968 exceeded those for a similar period in 1967.

Anglers continued to enjoy good success in the majority of waters. The statewide catch of salmon and steelhead in 1967 was the highest recorded in the past ten years, with 558,059 of these fish taken compared to 455,283 in 1966. Low water conditions in many streams and reservoirs in the summer of 1967 and again in the spring and early summer of 1968 inhibited trout angling to some extent. Overall results, however, were satisfactory.



# SUMMARY OF GAME FISH LIBERATED 1966-67

1966											
Region	Rainbow	Brook Trout	Cutthroat	Kokanee	Brown Trout	Golden Trout	Steelhead	Chinook Salmon	Coho Salmon	Atlantic Salmon	Totals
I	3,241,107 427,742.1	671,161 2,549.8	252,373 44,464.5	647,045 2,553.2		7,500 18.8	1,309,498 129,563.5	377,520 481.0	714,747 638.2	1,044 12.0	7,221,995 608,023.1
II	1,761,447 81,649.3	68,294 597.3	142,149 33,812.8	167,967 361.0		210,697 8,756.0	326,118 25,779.5	114,200 5,024.0	75,718 505.0		2,866,590 156,484.9
III	4,859,035 182,889.8	789,594 3,356.3		681,245 5,794.2	211,283 2,038.2	912 226.0	195,568 23,518.8		481,166 2,110.9	79,213 3,867.2	7,298,016 223,801.9
IV	961,858 87,343.1	650,080 476.0	109,410 353.0	201,940 1,553.8			55,518 302.0				1,393,806 90,027.9
V	974,236 40,955.0		3,880 16.5	2,683 3.2					25,540 119.9		1,006,339 41,094.6
TOTALS	11,797,683 820,579.3	1,594,129 6,979.4	507,812 78,646.8	1,700,880 10,265.9	211,283 2,038.2	219,109 9,000.8	1,886,702 179,163.8	491,720 5,505.0	1,297,171 3,374.0	80,257 3,879.2	19,786,746 1,119,432.4
1967											
I	2,903,824 387,566.6	472,198 2,277.0	264,762 64,905.0	986,111 5,515.5			1,511,636 132,924.3	849,995 2,180.0	386,767 1,436.0	49,550 19.9	7,424,843 596,824.3
II	1,614,535 125,404.0	110,041 1,072.6	144,079 37,481.0	177,109 760.8			202,469 24,364.0	429,174 38,622.3	70,190 270.0		2,747,597 227,974.7
III	4,621,770 196,596.7	811,364 6,849.6		566,599 4,733.4	339,348 3,558.8		286,018 16,040.8	81,050 12,416.0	318,120 1,222.0	193,350 5,530.4	7,217,619 246,947.7
IV	853,279 90,985.4	114,591 1,044.0	47,488 224.0	110,365 877.5			1,191,704 9,029.5				2,317,427 102,160.4
V	1,132,019 50,489.6	12,998 131.2	99,550 228.8	28,820 22.5					19,990 76.9		1,293,377 50,949.0
TOTALS	11,125,427 851,042.3	1,521,192 11,374.4	555,879 102,838.8	1,869,004 11,909.7	339,348 3,558.8		3,191,827 182,358.6	1,360,219 53,218.3	795,067 3,004.9	242,900 5,550.3	21,000,863 1,224,856.1

Note: Lower figures denote pounds of fish.

Fishery management in the biennium was highlighted by the following additional developments.

Much of the work preliminary to the anticipated chemical treatment of the Tenmile Lakes complex in Coos County in August and September of 1968 was completed.

Other chemical treatment projects included the stream systems above Green Peter and Foster Dams, Cottage Grove Reservoir, Middle and North Forks of John Day, Umatilla River, Taft Miller Reservoir, Fish Lake in Jackson County, Delta Park Ponds near Portland, lower Owyhee River, Cold Springs Reservoir in Umatilla County, Hyatt Reservoir in Jackson County, and Powder River.

Jubilee Lake, a 100-acre public fishing impoundment in Umatilla County, was completed and open for fishing in the spring of 1968. Minimum pool guarantees for fishery management were obtained at several irrigation reservoirs including Chickahominy and Willow Creek in Harney County, Antelope Flats in Crook County, and Rock Creek in Wasco County. Other public fishing impoundment developments either completed or under construction include Yellowjacket Lake in Harney County, a warm-water fish pond near Canyonville, Denman Ponds in Jackson County, and Pine Hollow in Wasco County.

Additional imports of opossum shrimp from Waterton Lakes in British Columbia were made to provide an additional food supply for trout in a number of lakes.

Steps were taken to acquire a site north of Salem adjacent to Interstate 5 on which will be developed an extensive public warm-water game fishing area.

An additional salmon and steelhead rearing impoundment was developed at Cape Meares on the coast.

Continued progress was made in obtaining a wider distribution of summer run steelhead in coastal streams. Excellent results have been realized on the Siletz, the stream from which eggs are obtained to produce summer steelhead for stocking in other streams.

Cooperation was again extended to the Fish Commission in assisting in the transfer of surplus adult coho salmon to suitable streams throughout the state.

In the biennial period, 40,787,609 fish weighing 2,344,288 pounds were released from the Commission's 15 fish hatcheries. Of this number, 4,500,000 were trout of yearling size, and over 3,500,000 were migrant-sized steelhead and salmon.



The summer of 1967 was marked by a spectacularly successful offshore salmon sport fishery. An estimated 450,000 salmon were taken. The previous high was in 1965 when a catch of 313,000 was recorded.

Additional public fishing access sites were acquired or developed on the following streams: Grande Ronde, Williamson, Deschutes, Ana, Umpqua, Columbia, Salmon (Lincoln County), Middle Fork Coquille, Santiam, Minam, Siletz, and North Fork of Klaskanine.

Stream improvement work in the biennium included the placement of gabions or boulders in several stream beds in northeastern Oregon disturbed by road construction. The U. S. Forest Service and the State Highway Department cooperated in this activity.

In conjunction with the construction of additional flood control dams on the Rogue River, a site at Lost Creek was selected for a fish hatchery to be built by the U. S. Army Engineers and operated by the Commission. As the biennium ended, plans for the hatchery were almost complete.

A site for a fish hatchery was acquired on Crooked River a few miles above the head of Lake Chinook. Negotiations were almost complete as the biennium ended for obtainment of an additional site near the mouth of Squaw Creek on the Deschutes.

Progress continues to be made in reducing the cost per pound of fish reared in Commission hatcheries. In a ten-year span the cost was reduced from approximately \$1.23 per pound to \$0.63 per pound. The use of pelleted fish foods, automation, and other improved techniques has contributed substantially to this reduction.

Additional funds for fishery management were made available through passage of the Anadromous Fish Act by the Congress. Somewhat more than \$60,000 was received in fiscal year 1967-68. The money has been used on a matching basis on research projects, expansion of hatchery rearing facilities, and the Cape Meares rearing impoundment.

In 1967 and again in 1968 sport fishing closures were made to protect summer chinook salmon in the Columbia when it became evident that this race of fish was in jeopardy. In 1968, additional protection was afforded spring chinook by a temporary emergency closure to angling.

A program was launched under an agreement among the Oregon Game Commission, the California Department of Fish and Game, and the Pacific Power and Light Company that may return anadromous fish to the Oregon part of the Klamath River. Under PP&L financing, steelhead smolts are being reared at the California-operated hatchery at Iron Gate on the Klamath. The smolts are being released there, and returning adults in excess of those necessary to provide eggs to continue the program will be transported above Iron Gate Dam to Oregon waters. While experimental at this time, the program will be continued if successful.



## INFORMATION & EDUCATION

**O**regon citizens are interested in the wildlife resource and how it is managed. The large volume of inquiries received and requests for speakers, films, publications, and displays offers ample evidence of this. One of the primary responsibilities of the Information and Education Division is to attempt to meet this demand, and it requires the participation of most of the staff and field personnel to do the job. Recognizing that public understanding of the basic principles underlying management programs and regulations is essential, the Commission has continued to conduct and participate in conservation education programs aimed at students, teachers, campers, and organized youth and adult groups. Inservice training is accomplished to enable employees to carry out these functions more efficiently.

Information on the day-to-day activities of the Commission, regulatory changes, and fishing and hunting conditions and prospects was disseminated through the press, radio, and television. More than 300 separate news releases were prepared and distributed. A wildlife column was provided to most of the weekly newspapers in the state. A number of feature articles were also distributed.

At the beginning of the reporting period there were 38 radio stations receiving a 4 1/2-minute taped program. By June 1968 there were 50 stations receiving this weekly taped program. Special fishing and hunting condition telephone reports of 1 1/2 minutes duration were provided to several Portland and Willamette Valley stations. In addition, a number of field personnel made regular radio or television appearances on local stations throughout the state. The amount of radio and television time provided for Commission personnel and news material in the biennium was substantial. Excellent cooperation was received from commercial as well as educational outlets. A series of half-hour programs on KOAP titled "The Oregon Country" was hosted by a Commission employee.

Because of financial limitations, it was impossible to produce any new motion pictures. A few additional titles were added to the film library through purchase. The demand for Commission films continued to grow. More than 3,000 individual prints were loaned or shown to a variety of organizations. A new motion picture on the high lakes was nearing completion as the biennium ended. Footage was obtained for a motion picture covering the logging-aquatic resources work in the Alsea Basin. Footage was also obtained for a new motion picture on fish hatchery operations. These films will be completed early in the next biennium along with a film on the Tenmile Lakes. The motion picture on hunting safety which was produced several years ago in cooperation with the states of Washington and Idaho has been widely accepted throughout the country and in Canada and is now being used by a number of other states and provinces.

The cooperative display of the Game and Fish Commissions at the State Fair grounds was completely destroyed by fire in the summer of 1967. This was a permanent facility that cannot be replaced until a new building is constructed in which a permanent exhibit can be accommodated. In spite of this difficulty the Commission continued to provide an exhibit in tent space at the State Fair in 1967 and 1968. Seven portable displays, accommodating a different theme each year, are used in conjunction with county fairs. A larger portable display was used at the Boat Show in Portland and was housed at the Oregon Museum of Science and Industry in Portland for several months. The animated dioramas that were first used for the Centennial celebration in 1959 were repaired and installed in the OMSI building at Eugene. They depict the history of wildlife management over a period of almost 100 years.

In January 1964 the Bulletin, which had been published on a monthly basis since 1946, was changed to bimonthly publication to reduce costs. Publication was restored to a monthly basis in January 1968. Currently, the printing run is approximately 80,000 with a direct mailing of about 62,000.

Several publications were revised and new publications added include a brochure on steelhead fishing, a leaflet on the wild turkey, another on Lint Slough, a general hatchery brochure, and a folder on the Wizard Falls Hatchery. A separate map showing game management unit locations was prepared for public distribution.

The special telephone inquiry answering service was continued. Even with personnel assigned specifically to this task, the volume of calls during certain periods of the year makes it necessary for other staff people to assist in this function. In the summer months and into the early fall, the volume is so heavy that two persons are assigned full time to this task.

As in the previous biennial period, conservation education activities involved providing consultants for teacher workshops in conservation, outdoor schools, and one-day forest conservation tours. In addition, the program of summer camp visitations was continued, in which wildlife naturalists visit youth camps throughout the state to present programs on wildlife identification and management. We have attempted to place emphasis on training teachers in resource conservation so that they, in turn, can teach the students. A major problem is that relatively few teachers are sufficiently informed on conservation principles and practices to integrate such material into regular class subject matter. In the biennium the State Department of Education released a helpful publication for teachers titled "Outdoor Education in Oregon Schools."

In the past several years the number of week-long outdoor schools and one-day forest conservation tours, both of which are designed to accommodate sixth-grade students primarily, has grown substantially. The Commission has attempted to provide wildlife consultants for all of these in addition to the several teacher conservation workshops that are held. Should the demand continue to increase, it will be most difficult to accommodate all of them.

The hunter safety training program was continued. There are 3,400 certified instructors, 700 of whom were added in the biennium. About 30,000 young persons were certified as safe hunters in the two-year period, bringing the total since the program started to more than 124,000.

Unfortunately, the hunting safety record is not impressive, with 79 firearms hunting casualties recorded in 1966 and 94 casualties in 1967. Plans are being made to increase the minimum number of hours of instruction from four to six. The training law needs strengthening to eliminate some loopholes that now exist. Training is done by volunteers who give freely of their time and energies.

Special inservice training activity in the biennium included a three-day personnel workshop. A two-day workshop on fish and game management for officers of the Game Division of the Oregon State Police was held. This is to be repeated on an annual basis.

In August 1967 the Commission started a series of monthly wildlife seminars for interested conservationists in and adjacent to the Portland metropolitan area. Representatives of various conservation groups attended and reported back to their respective memberships. This series is being continued.





# BASINS INVESTIGATIONS



**W**ater is used in many ways and for many purposes. Assessing the impact of these many uses on fish and wildlife and planning to fit these resources into water development projects and the state's overall water use plan are among the most important responsibilities of the Basin Investigations Section.

## Stream Flow Requirement Studies

The purpose of these studies is to develop recommendations for stream flow levels and other fish and wildlife water needs in various river basins throughout the state.

In the previous biennium, studies were completed and reports submitted to the Water Resources Board on the Middle Coast and Lower Willamette Basins. In this reporting period reports were submitted on the Upper Willamette, North Coast, Malheur Lake, Powder, and Malheur Basins. Studies were continued or launched in the Grande Ronde, Klamath, Rogue, John Day, Umpqua, Summer and Goose Lakes, and Owyhee Basins. Information provided to the Board is used when programming the various basins for beneficial water uses.

At the request of the Board, we developed minimum and optimum stream flows for fish and wildlife throughout the state for the Ultimate Water Needs Study. This study is projecting the state's requirements to the year 2070.

## High Mountain Sheep Dam Application

Much time in the latter part of the biennium was devoted to preparation of direct testimony for submission to the Federal Power Commission in its remanded hearing on the application of Pacific Northwest Power Company and Washington Public Power Supply System for a dam at the High Mountain Sheep site on the middle Snake River.

## Lower Deschutes Flow Study

This study, initiated by the Game Commission pursuant to Article 31 of the Federal Power Commission license for Pelton-Round Butte Project, was started in 1963 to determine what flows in the lower Deschutes would be adequate to maintain fish life. Field work was completed in this biennium, as was computer analysis of data. The report is now in the final stage of preparation and will be ready for submission to the company and the Federal Power Commission early in 1969. Purpose of the

report is to recommend and justify a year-round flow regimen below the Pelton-Round Butte Project of Portland General Electric Company.

#### Willamette Basin Study

Following a resolution by the U. S. Senate Public Works Committee calling for a review of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers report on the Columbia River and tributaries published as House Document 531, the Willamette Basin Task Force was formed by the Columbia Basin Inter-agency Committee in 1963 to conduct the Willamette Basin Study as a part of the review. The project, of several years duration, is now administered by the Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission, which superseded the Columbia Basin Inter-agency Committee. Purpose of this study is to identify and define all values and needs for water and related land resources throughout the Willamette Basin. Various study phases were assigned to different agencies. This Department took the lead in preparing the section on present status of fish and wildlife resources. Field work for the entire report is complete, and much of the effort in this biennium has been occupied in preparation and review of the report sections. The final report along with the Fish and Wildlife Appendix and other appendixes will be published in 1969. The information will be used in planning for additional dams and other water development projects in the basin.

#### Columbia-North Pacific Study

Under the direction of the Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission, a study similar to the Willamette Basin Study has been underway to survey the water and related land resources for the entire Pacific Northwest. The study is more general than that for the Willamette Basin and will not be sufficiently detailed for project formulation. Our participation has been limited because of lack of manpower. Data has been contributed to representatives of other fish and wildlife agencies who are preparing the report. We are also reviewing sections of the report to see that they accurately represent Oregon's resources.

#### Columbia River Fishery Development Program

Purpose of this program is to apply federal assistance funds to mitigate damages to fishery resources resulting from construction and operation of federal water development projects.

Under this program there were eleven contracts in the biennium amounting to \$316,700. Activities included operation of Gnat Creek Hatchery in Clatsop County; fish protective screens in diversions from four drainages in northeastern Oregon; evaluation of hatcheries through an examination of sport-caught salmon for marks; and a series of operational studies including artificial channels to incubate salmon and steelhead eggs,

pond rearing of fall chinook salmon, and a determination of physiological changes associated with the tendency of salmon to migrate downstream.

#### Columbia Basin Fishery Technical Committee and Related Coordination Groups

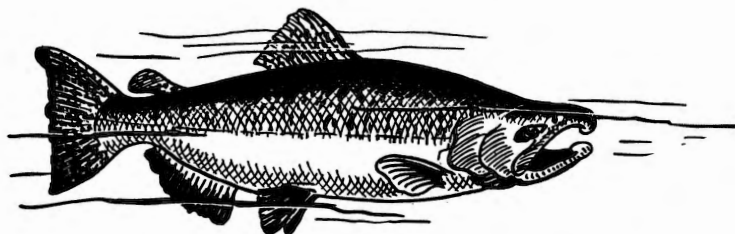
The Commission continues to be represented on several technical advisory and steering committees concerned with the impacts of a variety of water development projects on the fish and wildlife resource. One of these is the Columbia Basin Fishery Technical Committee composed of representatives of federal and state fish and wildlife agencies. It serves to coordinate discussion and resolution of basin-wide problems resulting from water developments and uses. It deals directly with such agencies as the Bureau of Reclamation and Corps of Engineers, public and private power companies, and others. This committee also acts in an advisory capacity to the Fish-Passage Research Program of the federal government.

The Corps of Engineers Fishery-Engineering Research Technical Advisory Committee provides direction for the allocation of federal research funds used specifically in areas relating to fish problems at existing and planned projects of the Corps. It also exercises technical control over the contracted studies.

Other specific technical steering committees, such as the Portland General Electric Company Projects Steering Committee, give directional advice and review in cases where post-construction evaluation studies at federal and private water development projects are made.

#### Miscellaneous Water Resource Developments

In the current biennium, as in previous bienniums, there were a great many other water resource developments, proposed or initiated, some of which are of major significance and others which represent small-scale developments. The advisory or steering committee approach is not used on projects of this kind unless interstate interests are involved. Nevertheless, all of these projects, large and small, must be reviewed to determine their impact on fish and wildlife. They may involve Soil Conservation Service developments or those of Irrigation or Water Control Districts and, of course, include the many private uses of public water. For example, the State Engineer referred abstracts of 3,681 water right applications to the Commission in the two-year period. More than 2,000 of these were the subject of field investigations as to impact on fish and wildlife.



# LANDS



**A**lthough more than 50 percent of the state is in public ownership, the needs of the resource and the people cannot be met without providing land for wildlife and for public access in areas not publicly owned. The primary responsibility of the Lands Section is to undertake the surveys and negotiations necessary to meet these requirements.

Comparatively little change occurred in the acreages of land owned and controlled in the biennium. Disposals and acquisitions brought the total acreage of land owned to about 61,500. Control of another 36,500 acres for fish and game management purposes was continued, but as the biennium ended, negotiations were almost complete to relinquish our interest in land at Fort Stevens in Clatsop County for State Park purposes. Commission properties are scattered throughout the state and are used for a variety of management purposes, including but not limited to fish hatcheries, boat launching sites, public fishing lakes, waterfowl hunting areas, big game winter ranges, and streamside angler access points.

In the biennium the Commission paid more than \$129,000 in taxes and other assessments on its property. This is an approximate 25 percent increase in payments over the previous biennium, and indications are that the tax load will continue to increase due to higher assessment rates.

Each parcel of land is acquired or controlled to provide for one or more specific management needs. Of concern to the Commission is the growing use of its lands and facilities for recreational purposes other than those for which the area or facility is primarily managed. It has been Commission policy to permit secondary recreational activities as long as they do not interfere materially with the primary use, whether it is raising fish or providing a public hunting area. For example, on the Sauvie Island Game Management Area near Portland, recreation days of secondary use far outnumber recreation days of hunting, a primary use. Problems of littering and other misconduct exist. Harassment of elk herds on the Bridge Creek Flats Management Area in Grant County by snowmobile operators has interfered with the wintering use of the area by elk. A review of existing use policies is presently underway, and it is possible that some restrictions may be necessary to permit orderly management and operations.

Much progress was made towards completion of a statewide fishing access master plan that will eventually be incorporated in Oregon's Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. This survey has been financed through use of Land and Water Conservation Fund money matched by money from the Game Fund. To date, access plans have been completed for a total of 44 stream



systems with six others almost complete. In addition, plans for the coastline from Douglas County south have been completed, as have plans for lake access in 15 counties. In summary, of a total of 76 designated access plans, 55 have been completed, 14 are incomplete, and reports on seven others were being prepared as the biennium ended.

A major land transaction completed in the biennium involved disposal of the Hermiston Game Farm property and acquisition of property, including an excellent fish hatchery site, and public access rights on the Crooked River ranch in central Oregon. Obtainment of another fish hatchery site at the junction of Squaw Creek and the Deschutes was almost complete as the biennium ended.

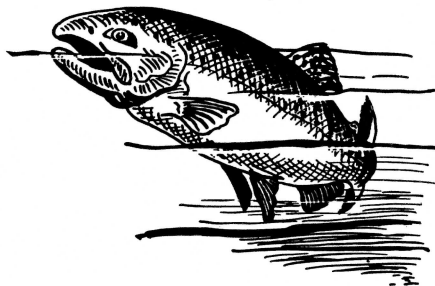
By directive of the Legislature, the land owned by the Commission on Elk River on the south coast was conveyed to the Fish Commission for a hatchery site.

A small parcel of land on the E. E. Wilson Management Area was released to the General Services Administration so that Bonneville Power Administration could establish a substation site.

One of the most important stream access developments was completion of the 20-mile access road down the east bank of the Deschutes River from Sherars Bridge to the head of Mack's Canyon by the Bureau of Land Management. The Commission contributed materially to the project by obtaining an easement across private property above BLM land and improving the upper two miles of road.

A number of other fishing access developments were completed. Major stream systems involved are listed in the Fish Resources section of this report.

The Port of Portland announced plans to enlarge Portland International Airport that would include Government Island in the Columbia River. Most of this island is owned by the Commission and is used as a waterfowl refuge and public hunting area. Negotiations with the Port have involved an exchange of 2,093 acres of land, including Government, Lemon, and McGuire Islands, for land in another location having similar waterfowl habitat characteristics. This matter had not been completely resolved as the biennium ended.



# ENGINEERING



**T**he Engineering Section is responsible for the design and construction of new facilities and repair of existing ones, including surveys, platting, specifications, bids, contracts, and inspections. Stream clearance, laddering of obstructions, and diversion screen construction and repair are additional responsibilities. Its services are used extensively by the management divisions.

A screen construction and repair plant is operated on the E. E. Wilson Management Area near Corvallis. Construction of specialized equipment is also accomplished at this plant.

Projects requiring major engineering aid in the biennium included:

- A new fishway on the Sprague River in Klamath County
- Jubilee Meadows public fishing impoundment in Umatilla County
- A new residence at the Klamath Game Management Area
- Repair of the Steamboat Falls fishway on the North Umpqua
- Planning of a fishway at Valsetz Falls on the Siletz River
- Improvement work at the Lint Slough rearing impoundment at Waldport
- New rearing ponds at the Cedar Creek and Butte Falls Hatcheries
- A viewing chamber at the Gold Ray counting station on the Rogue River
- Cape Meares salmon-steelhead rearing impoundment in Tillamook County
- A new warehouse at Prineville
- The Oxbow Burn stream clearance project

Other stream clearance activities, which are coordinated with those of the Fish Commission, include improvement of culverts, laddering of obstructions, blasting boulders and falls to improve fish passage, removal of beaver dams on spawning tributaries, removal of abandoned dams, and, of course, the removal of log jams. The latter is a major activity, much of which is accomplished with the cooperation of the logging industry and other agencies of government. Most of this work is accomplished on coastal stream systems. Close to 900 miles of stream were surveyed in the biennium to locate stream obstructions, and the resultant clearance work opened up about 250 miles of stream to spawning fish. Major work was accomplished on the Siletz, Smith, Siuslaw, Coquille, Millicoma, Nestucca, Umpqua, Hood, and Rogue Rivers and on Leitel Creek, tributary of Tahkenitch Lake, Drift Creek in Lincoln County, China Creek in Lane County, Beaver Creek, a tributary of the lower Columbia, and Sand Creek in Tillamook County.

On many occasions, engineering advice is provided on projects to be undertaken by others which may have an impact on fish and game or on public use of these resources. This requires close cooperation and

liaison with certain private developments and with other agencies of government such as the Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, State Highway Department, U. S. Forest Service, port authorities, and many others.

Another important activity in the biennium was to survey potential public fishing impoundment sites to determine the feasibility of construction, and engineering for the development of the public warm-water game fishing complex to be developed north of Salem.



# PERSONNEL



**T**he growing number of people needed to carry out the expanding programs and responsibilities of the Game Commission has been reflected by a slow but steady increase of regular, full-time positions established and filled during the reporting period. Further evidence of program expansion is revealed by the greater number of temporary or seasonal employees utilized. Using the number of persons on the payroll on the last day of the month as a basis for comparison, the total of regular, full-time personnel rose from 298 in July 1966 to 326 at the end of June 1968. Seasonal or temporary employees varied in number between 30 and 127 at any one time. Employees in such categories averaged 52 per month for the two-year interval. It should be pointed out that 38 of such employees worked for periods of short and irregular duration of a few hours or days at a time and that approximately half of our seasonal workers were college students. These trainees are majoring in fisheries, wildlife, or a closely related biological science. From the foregoing it can be seen that less than one quarter of our extra help constituted a regular, seasonal work force.

There are about 70 different classifications or levels of positions in general use by this agency. These encompass a wide variety of skills and responsibilities including clerical, fiscal, administrative, engineering, skilled trades, farming, fish hatchery operation, and the largest single category of management or research biologists constituting 38 percent of all regular employees. This last figure does not include the administrators or supervisors who are also trained biologists.

Not only has our organization grown in numbers, but the personnel within it have grown in stature to accept increasing responsibility as qualified experience and individual development warrants and as more challenging opportunities present themselves. There were 30 promotions based on merit from within the organization in the two years covered by this report. These resulted from the establishment of new positions and the vacancies created by retirement, death, or resignation of employees. Such elevation to positions of greater responsibility covered the spectrum of nearly all groups of classifications used within the agency, from clerical to technical. In addition, there were a number of position reclassifications which, while not technically promotions, do signify growth in the work performed.

We experienced 37 terminations, of which four were from death and six from retirement. This represents an even lower rate of annual employee turnover than calculated for the previous two years, although fewer departures were attributable to death or retirement. In anticipation of the inevitable attrition of managerial and supervisory talent in the foreseeable future, more opportunities for training and experience in these areas are being provided.





# Financial Statement

## SCHEDULE "A"

### OREGON STATE GAME COMMISSION

#### STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

Biennium July 1, 1966 to June 30, 1968

	Fiscal Year 1966-1967 as of June 30, 1967	Fiscal Year 1967-1968 as of June 30, 1968	Total for Biennium
<u>LICENSES:</u>			
Hunters and Anglers	\$4,104,627.50	\$4,750,110.00	\$8,854,737.50
Oregon Guides	6,955.00	6,850.00	13,805.00
Game Breeders	445.00	540.00	985.00
Private Trout Hatchery	165.00	195.00	360.00
Taxidermist	125.00	140.00	265.00
Fur Dealers	120.00	90.00	210.00
Beaver Tags	10,198.00	9,111.00	19,309.00
Trappers	4,962.00	4,200.00	9,162.00
Carp	-	3.00	3.00
Permits to Hold	290.00	330.00	620.00
Scientific Permits	9.00	9.00	18.00
Storage Permits	1.00	.75	1.75
<u>TOTAL LICENSES</u>	<u>\$4,127,897.50</u>	<u>\$4,771,578.75</u>	<u>\$8,899,476.25</u>
<u>OTHER RECEIPTS:</u>			
Leases and Agreements	\$ 16,871.11	\$ 38,499.81	\$ 55,370.92
Summer Lake Management Area Permits	14,028.00	12,504.00	26,532.00
Sauvies Island Management Area Permits	23,723.00	24,642.00	48,365.00
Government Island Management Area Permits	502.00	530.00	1,032.00
Warner Valley Refuge Permits	291.00	218.00	509.00
Camas Swale Management Area Permits	570.00	588.00	1,158.00
Sale of Confiscated Property	-	1,282.75	1,282.75
Fines - Game Law Violations	36,999.71	35,437.40	72,437.11
Civil Liabilities	100.00	-	100.00
State Police Refund	46,269.60	-	46,269.60
Sale of Fixed Assets	23,420.02	19,616.34	43,036.36
Fur Sales	512.40	483.65	996.05
Rentals-Quarters	17,018.94	17,586.88	34,605.82
Sundries	17,678.06	18,672.37	36,350.43
<u>TOTAL OTHER RECEIPTS:</u>	<u>\$ 197,983.84</u>	<u>\$ 170,061.20</u>	<u>\$ 368,045.04</u>

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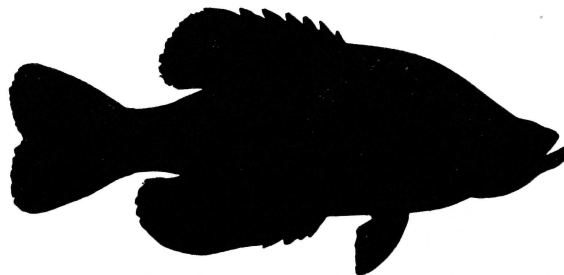
SCHEDULE "A" (CONTINUED)

OREGON STATE GAME COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

Biennium July 1, 1966 to June 30, 1968

	Fiscal Year 1966-1967 as of June 30, 1967	Fiscal Year 1967-1968 as of June 30, 1968	Total for Biennium
<u>U. S. GOVERNMENT:</u>			
Pittman-Robertson	\$ 413,625.96	\$ 639,702.85	\$1,053,328.81
Dingell-Johnson	144,240.92	210,503.66	354,744.58
Columbia River Fishery	175,043.66	193,499.54	368,543.20
Corps of Engineers	130,058.12	116,043.20	246,101.32
Office of Emergency Planning	39,209.82	-	39,209.82
Anadromous Fish Projects	-	60,613.55	60,613.55
Land and Water Conservation	<u>13,213.05</u>	<u>33,247.17</u>	<u>46,460.22</u>
<u>TOTAL U. S. GOVERNMENT</u>	\$ 915,391.53	\$1,253,609.97	\$2,169,001.50
<u>SALMON RESEARCH ACCOUNT:</u>			
Salmon Angler Licenses	\$ 271,782.00	\$ 297,119.00	\$ 568,901.00
<u>TOTAL RECEIPTS - GROSS</u>	\$5,513,054.87	\$6,492,368.92	\$12,005,423.79
<u>LESS:</u>			
Transfer to Fish Commission	\$ 135,891.00	\$ 148,559.50	\$ 284,450.50
State Police Appropriation	<u>1,053,737.52</u>	<u>1,162,733.04</u>	<u>2,216,470.56</u>
<u>TOTAL RECEIPTS - NET</u>	<u>\$4,323,426.35</u>	<u>\$5,181,076.38</u>	<u>\$9,504,502.73</u>



FINANCIAL STATEMENT  
SCHEDULE "B"  
OREGON STATE GAME COMMISSION

Biennium July 1, 1966 to June 30, 1968

	Fiscal Year 1966-1967 as of <u>June 30, 1967</u>	Fiscal Year 1967-1968 as of <u>June 30, 1968</u>	Total for Biennium
<u>ADMINISTRATION:</u>			
General Administration	\$ 69,721.98	\$ 83,285.48	\$ 153,007.46
<u>REGIONAL OFFICES OPERATION:</u>			
Regional Offices Operation	\$ 106,303.54	\$ 138,977.46	\$ 245,281.00
<u>FISH RESOURCES:</u>			
Basin Investigations	30,460.14	\$ 40,219.09	\$ 70,679.23
Fishery Statewide Staff	164,212.25	192,733.96	356,946.21
Fish Propagation and Distribution	869,333.84	900,287.78	1,769,621.62
Fishery Habitat Improvement	638,283.93	737,707.74	1,375,991.67
Lake and Stream Management	<u>342,792.75</u>	<u>412,539.22</u>	<u>755,331.97</u>
<u>TOTAL FISH RESOURCES</u>	\$2,045,082.91	\$2,283,487.79	\$4,328,570.70
<u>GAME RESOURCES:</u>			
Game Statewide Staff	\$ 138,419.51	\$ 143,232.84	\$ 281,652.35
Game Propagation and Distribution	69,442.78	74,226.85	143,669.63
Game Habitat Improvement	172,484.00	279,465.59	451,949.59
Area and Field Management	<u>662,802.23</u>	<u>965,050.00</u>	<u>1,627,852.23</u>
<u>TOTAL GAME RESOURCES</u>	\$1,043,148.52	\$1,461,975.28	\$2,505,123.80
<u>INFORMATION AND EDUCATION:</u>			
I and E Statewide Staff	\$ 19,511.41	\$ 22,429.71	\$ 41,941.12
Public Information	76,637.97	95,378.52	172,016.49
Conservation Education	18,615.24	22,154.33	40,769.57
Hunter Safety	<u>14,645.33</u>	<u>14,474.89</u>	<u>29,120.22</u>
<u>TOTAL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION</u>	\$ 129,409.95	\$ 154,437.45	\$ 283,847.40

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# FINANCIAL STATEMENT

## SCHEDULE "B"

### OREGON STATE GAME COMMISSION

Biennium July 1, 1966 to June 30, 1968

	Fiscal Year 1966-1967 as of June 30, 1967	Fiscal Year 1967-1968 as of June 30, 1968	Total for Biennium
<u>GENERAL SERVICES:</u>			
Engineering	\$ 54,360.11	\$ 60,098.87	\$ 114,458.98
Automotive	144,615.21	347,382.93	491,998.14
Personnel and Office Services	224,043.15	234,516.90	458,560.05
Accounting and Finance	148,162.72	161,867.18	310,029.90
Lands Management	38,502.82	49,458.50	87,961.32
Supply and Service	<u>75,925.49</u>	<u>81,410.11</u>	<u>157,335.60</u>
<u>TOTAL GENERAL SERVICES</u>	\$ 685,609.50	\$ 934,734.49	\$1,620,343.99
<u>RESEARCH - FISH AND GAME:</u>			
Fish Research	\$ 94,962.40	\$ 169,483.34	\$ 264,445.74
Game Research	<u>80,164.34</u>	<u>104,739.51</u>	<u>184,903.85</u>
<u>TOTAL RESEARCH - FISH AND GAME</u>	\$ 175,126.74	\$ 274,222.85	\$ 449,349.59
<u>SALMON RESEARCH ACCOUNT:</u>			
Impoundment Maintenance	\$ 13,235.10	\$ 14,290.72	\$ 27,525.82
Salmon-Steelhead Research	<u>96,466.15</u>	<u>89,963.27</u>	<u>186,429.42</u>
<u>TOTAL SALMON RESEARCH ACCOUNT</u>	\$ 109,701.25	\$ 104,253.99	\$ 213,955.24
<u>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</u>	<u>\$4,364,104.39</u>	<u>\$5,435,374.79</u>	<u>\$9,799,479.18</u>





OREGON STATE GAME COMMISSION

LICENSE SALES

TYPE OF LICENSE:

	1966		1967	
	SALES	VALUE	SALES	VALUE
Resident Combination	121,429	\$ 850,003.00	128,338	\$ 898,366.00
Pioneer Combination	11,166	11,166.00	10,534	10,534.00
Veteran Combination	6,937	6,937.00	6,983	6,983.00
Aged, Indigent Combination	3,848	3,848.00	4,147	4,147.00
Resident Angler	222,897	891,588.00	224,679	898,716.00
Pioneer Angler	2,234	1,117.00	2,175	1,087.50
Veteran Angler	1,171	585.50	1,148	574.00
Aged, Indigent Angler	2,215	1,107.50	2,321	1,160.50
Juvenile Angler	43,914	87,828.00	44,985	89,970.00
Nonresident Angler	12,975	129,750.00	13,838	138,380.00
Vacation Angler - Seven Days	21,133	105,665.00	22,891	114,455.00
Daily Angler - One Day	140,488	140,488.00	153,949	153,949.00
Daily Angler - Two Days	21,510	43,020.00	21,714	43,428.00
Daily Angler - Three Days	8,249	24,747.00	8,354	25,062.00
Daily Angler - Four Days	1,953	7,812.00	2,101	8,404.00
Resident Hunter	190,569	762,276.00	188,610	754,440.00
Pioneer Hunter	278	139.00	258	129.00
Veteran Hunter	158	79.00	155	77.50
Aged, Indigent Hunter	158	79.00	172	86.00
Juvenile Hunter	5,448	10,896.00	5,366	10,732.00
Nonresident Hunter	3,600	126,000.00	3,730	130,550.00
Resident Angler (Blind-Free)	213	-	222	-
Certificates of Lost License	8,497	4,248.50	9,351	4,675.50
Miscellaneous Duplicate Licenses (Free)	442	-	549	-

NUMBER AND VALUE OF LICENSE SALES

	831,482	\$3,209,379.50	856,570	\$3,295,906.00
Special Annual Elk Tags	3,007	\$ 7,517.50	2,765	\$ 6,912.50
Resident Elk Tags	65,942	494,565.00	61,548	461,610.00
Nonresident Elk Tags	844	29,540.00	800	28,000.00
Resident Deer Tags	284,452	284,452.00	286,112	286,112.00
Nonresident Deer Tags	1,900	28,500.00	1,898	28,470.00
Controlled Area Deer Tags	8,235	41,175.00	11,428	57,140.00
Supervised Hunt Deer Tags	15	75.00	-	-
Antelope Tags	775	3,875.00	850	4,250.00
Goat Tags	5	50.00	5	50.00
Sheep Tags	3	30.00	-	-
Turkey Tags	954	1,908.00	223	446.00
Replacements - Elk Permits	33	16.50	70	35.00
Replacements - Deer Permits	361	180.50	301	150.50
Miscellaneous Duplicate Tags and Permits	1,945	-	1,985	-

NUMBER AND VALUE OF TAG SALES

	368,471	\$ 891,884.50	367,985	\$ 873,176.00
Salmon Angler Licenses	262,331	\$ 262,331.00	298,660	\$ 298,660.00
Duplicate Salmon Angler Licenses	1,491	-	1,964	-

NUMBER AND VALUE OF SALMON ANGLERS

	263,822	\$ 262,331.00	300,624	\$ 298,660.00
<u>GROSS SALES AND VALUE</u>	1,463,775	\$4,363,595.00	1,525,179	\$4,467,742.00

# FINANCIAL STATEMENT

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS OF GAME COMMISSION FUNDS

Biennium July 1, 1966 to June 30, 1968

<u>BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF BIENNIUM:-</u>			\$ 763,459.35
Gross Receipts from all sources-			
Schedule "A"-Fiscal Year 1966-1967	\$5,513,054.87		
Fiscal Year 1967-1968	\$6,492,368.92	\$12,005,423.79	
Less:			
State Police Appropriation-			
Fiscal Year 1966-1967	\$1,053,737.52		
Fiscal Year 1967-1968	\$1,162,733.04		
Transfer to Fish Commission-			
Fiscal Year 1966-1967	\$ 135,891.00		
Fiscal Year 1967-1968	\$ 148,559.50	\$ 2,500,921.06	
<u>NET RECEIPTS FOR BIENNIUM</u>			\$ 9,504,502.73
Surplus adjustments affecting prior periods-			
Fiscal Year 1966-1967	\$ 190.19		
Fiscal Year 1967-1968	\$ 1,870.36		
Total Surplus Adjustments for Biennium			\$ 2,060.55
<u>TOTAL TO ACCOUNT FOR</u>			\$10,270,022.63
Expenditures for period-Schedule "B"-			
Fiscal Year 1966-1967	\$4,364,104.39		
Fiscal Year 1967-1968	\$5,435,374.79		
<u>TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR BIENNIUM</u>			\$ 9,799,479.18
<u>BALANCE ON JUNE 30, 1968</u>			<u>\$ 470,543.45</u>

## ANALYSIS OF BALANCE OF GAME COMMISSION FUNDS

	<u>June 30, 1966</u>	<u>June 30, 1967</u>	<u>June 30, 1968</u>
United States National Bank-Revolving Fund	\$ 7,744.68	\$ 7,744.68	\$ 7,744.68
United States National Bank-Payroll Account	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
State Treasurer-Game Protection Account	1,290,598.07	1,422,140.64	1,411,910.87
State Treasurer-Salmon Research Account	39,871.19	66,567.77	117,809.51
Accounts Receivable and Deferred Charges	2,606.98	1,911.75	2,729.57
Outstanding Obligations	<u>677,361.57-</u>	<u>875,393.34-</u>	<u>1,169,651.18-</u>
<u>BALANCE</u>	<u>\$ 763,459.35</u>	<u>\$ 722,971.50</u>	<u>\$ 470,543.45</u>





